

Tourism: Mar 1885

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SPRINGFIELD

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# Illinois Springfield

## Tourism Markers

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the  
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# Rankin Laments Failure of Springfield to Mark Historic Lincoln Spots

That Springfield does not appreciate its greatest man, the man who made the city known throughout the world, is the lament of Henry B. Rankin, 510 South Second street, on the 111th birthday of that man—Abraham Lincoln. Evidence of this, he points out, is the failure of citizens of Springfield to make any response to appeals to mark the historic places in Springfield which figured in Lincoln's career in this city.

Mr. Rankin, who is nearly 83 years old, is perhaps the best known authority on Lincoln living today, and his book, "My Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln," published in 1916, was given an enthusiastic reception by students of Lincoln and Lincoln's life. Mr. Rankin's acquaintance and knowledge of Lincoln was obtained largely while a law student in the office of Lincoln & Herndon, in this city.

Left on Feb. 10, 1861.

"I last saw him before his departure for Washington," Mr. Rankin stated, in recalling some of his memories of Springfield's greatest citizen, "on the evening of Feb. 10, 1861, when he and Mr. Herndon passed down their office stairway for the last time. I knew that Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Herndon would want to have a talk in the office, so I left and waited downstairs in Chatterton's drug store until they came down.

"On the next day, Feb. 11, just fifty-nine years ago yesterday, Abraham Lincoln left Springfield never to return until his body was brought here for burial. But during the five years following his departure, the little swinging sign, 'Lincoln & Herndon,' was a reminder and assurance that some day the senior partner would return and go in and out as of yore, brightening our city by his presence and genial personality as none other ever had.

"Lincoln had expected to return to Springfield when his term of office was ended and to resume then with Mr. Herndon their law practice together, the same 'as if nothing had happened.'

"On the evening I saw Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Herndon come down the stairs from the office Mr. Lincoln had just told Mr. Herndon of this intention and had requested Mr. Herndon to let the office sign remain and conduct business in the firm's name as it had been, until he should return to Springfield.

"The little sign remained there in compliance with his wish and was removed only when the bullet of the pro-slavery assassin Booth, dissolved the firm and the senior partner passed beyond his strange, strenuous, sacrificial life. That day, April 15, 1865, which closed this law firm, was the saddest that ever came to Springfield, the darkest recorded in the nation's history, for in the hour of our supremest need, we had lost our first American."

Mr. Rankin, in reviewing the last days of Lincoln's life in Springfield, expressed regret that Springfield has failed to show more appreciation of the man who proved her greatest citizen.

## City Slow in Appreciation.

"Throughout the world," he said, "Springfield is known only because Lincoln lived here; because his home is here and because his tomb is here. Yet Springfield has been so far lacking in real appreciation that scarcely any effort has been made to mark other spots which are of historic importance as related to his life. Lincoln built his own home. The state erected his monument. What has Springfield itself done?"

"But perhaps all that is but natural. Centuries ago it was said that 'A prophet is not without honor save in his own country. It appears to be true in the case of Springfield and Lincoln. Distinguished foreigners who are students of Lincoln's life come here to visit his one-time home and his tomb. Yet in Springfield there are hundreds who have never, I believe, visited his home.

"And when those visitors, who have come thousands of miles, come to Springfield, about all we can show them is the home and tomb. The places where he had his offices, where he appeared as attorney, where he wrote his first inaugural address—such places as these are not shown because unmarked and because so few know where they are.

"I am very anxious that these places should be marked. In ten or fifteen years there will be no one left to identify them and their exact location will then become unknown. In the east, in the New England states, wherever one goes there are little tablets and markers, telling of such and such historic instances, marking spots of historic import in the lives of Revolutionary heroes, and they add immensely to one's appreciation of those events or those characters. Springfield should do the same with relation to her greatest citizen and world-hero."

## Appeal Issued Before.

Mr. Rankin's appeal is a reiteration of an appeal he has made in the past. On the fiftieth anniversary of Lincoln's death, April 15, 1915, he issued an appeal stating his views at length. In his appeal at that time made in an article published in the State Register, he said:

"Future generations will not condone any neglect or omission on our part to preserve as historic monuments in this city whatever was here connected with the life of Abraham Lincoln. The memory of his resplendent personality and national service should become part of our state's and of this city's proud heritage for all time. Through this man's citizenship—if we prize his services and are faithful to his memory—our state's capital will become the Mecca, the Delphian Vales, and Palestine, one more of the world's venerated shrines.

OVER

## Springfield Citizens Join With Journal In Raising Fund For Lincoln Markers

A ready response was received yesterday to The State Journal's request for Springfield residents to contribute to the fund to provide markers for the various sites of interest in the life of Abraham Lincoln in this city. The following compose the committee:



Led by The State Journal's contribution of \$25, several subscriptions from citizens in various walks of life were received. Beginning next Sunday morning, daily acknowledgments of contributions will be made in the columns of this newspaper.

Large subscriptions are not sought, as it is desired that everyone have a chance to take part in the movement. Opportunity is to be given school children to contribute through their classes next week.

A general committee, in charge of the selection of the thirteen sites to be marked and the raising of the necessary funds, has been actively engaged in the work for some time. Under the leadership of Mrs. James S. King, as chairman; Mrs. Burton M. Reid, secretary; James A. Easley, of the First National bank, treasurer, and George W. Bunn, chairman of the finance committee, the work is now

well under way. The following compose the committee: Mrs. James S. King, general chairman; Mrs. Burton M. Reid, secretary; James A. Easley, treasurer; George W. Bunn, chairman of the finance committee; George Pasfield, chairman location committee; L. N. Blackstock, chairman tablets committee; and P. B. Warren, John Barber, Logan Hay, Stuart Brown, Dr. H. H. Tuttle, B. H. Luers, Julius Myers, George Stadden, Isaac Diller, Ed Keys, George M. Brinkerhoff, Andrew Russel, Col. E. S. Johnson, Lewis H. Miner, H. W. Clendenin, J. D. Roper, Robert Lanphier, H. B. Rankin, Mrs. B. H. Ferguson, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Mrs. Arthur Huntington, Mrs. George F. Stericker, Mrs. C. J. Doyle, Mrs. Clayton Barber, Mrs. Samuel Mendenhall, Mrs. Leslie Pulliam Mrs. J. R. Leib and Miss Louisia Enos.

The sites chosen to be marked include thirteen places in this city which are most closely connected with the Great Emancipator's life here. In the list will be found the places where were located the law offices he maintained, the site of the home in which he was married, the place where once stood the tavern in which he and his wife made their home, the office where he first received the news of his nomination and other places of historic memory.

Subscriptions to the fund should be sent to The State Journal, where they will be forwarded to James A. Easley, treasurer of the committee. Contributions may be sent by mail or delivered in person to this office.



# Markers to Immortalize 13 Spots In City Closely Joined With Lincoln's Life

Thirteen charmed spots are to be provided for Springfield. Thirteen places are to be immortalized—are to bear the markings which show them to be sacred ground.

Thirteen sites most intimately connected with the life of Abraham Lincoln during his life in this city are to be marked with bronze tablets bearing inscriptions telling of the historic importance of each place.

A committee of patriotic citizens has been hard at work for several weeks choosing the sites to be marked and preparing the inscriptions to be placed upon them. Funds are being collected for the work by The State Journal.

The tablets of bronze are to be placed upon the following sites:

The site of Lincoln's room when he first arrived in the city, is located a few feet south of Washington street in Fifth street. On the building, now the Myers Brothers store, will be this inscription:

"When Abraham Lincoln arrived in Springfield in 1837, on this site stood a two story building. The first floor was occupied by the general store of Joshua F. Speed. On the second floor, one room was shared by Lincoln and Speed as a bed room from 1837 until 1841."

This tablet is to be provided by Mrs. Burton M. Reid.

Tablet No. 2 will commemorate the site of the law offices of Stuart & Lincoln at what is now 109 North Fifth street. Its inscription will read:

"Stuart & Lincoln, 1837-1841.

"On this site stood a large two story building known as Hoffman's row. John T. Stuart and Abraham Lincoln occupied a room on the upper floor of this part as a law office."

On Fourth street, between Adams and Monroe streets, where The News-Record office was located, a bronze tablet will mark the place where the first session of the state legislature was held after the removal of the state capitol from Vandalia. At that time the land was occupied by the Second Presbyterian church. The tablet will bear the following legend:

"On this site stood the Second Presbyterian church, in which the first session of the Illinois house of representatives was held (1839-1840) after the removal of the capitol from Vandalia. Abraham Lincoln was a member of the house of representatives."

"On this site stood the home of Ninian Wirt Edwards, where Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd were married November 4, 1842. In this house Mrs. Lincoln died July 16, 1882." will be the inscription on a tablet that will be placed on the new Centennial building."

On the north side of Adams street, between Third and Fourth streets, the following inscription will be placed:

"On this site stood the Globe Tavern, the home of Abraham Lincoln and his wife from the time of their marriage on November 4, 1842, until the second day of May, 1844. Here their first child was born."

## To Mark Another Office.

Another tablet is to be placed on the southeast corner of the square, on the west side of the Farmers' Bank building. It will read:

"Logan & Lincoln, 1841-1843. On the second floor of this building was located the law office of Stephen T. Logan and Abraham Lincoln."

At Fifth and Washington streets, a few feet from the tablet marking the site of Lincoln's first rooming house, will be another plate presented by Myers Brothers. It will read:

"Lincoln & Herndon, 1843-1865. On this site stood a two story building. In a back room of the second floor was the law office of Abraham Lincoln and William H. Herndon. This partnership was terminated by the death of Lincoln, April 15, 1865."

A tablet is to be placed on the south side of Third and Washington streets, reading:

"Site of the First Presbyterian church, in which Abraham Lincoln rented a pew, 1842-1861, and where the family attended service."

Former Governor and Mrs. Frank O. Lowden are to provide the tablet, which is to be placed in the present circuit court room, which formerly was the old representatives hall. Former Governor and Mrs. Lowden have pledged \$100 to provide the bronze tablet, which will bear the following:

"Illinois House of Representatives, 1840-1876. This room is memorable as the scene of important events in the life of Abraham Lincoln."

"Here he delivered the immortal 'House Divided Against Itself' speech June 16, 1858."

"Here his remains lay in state when brought to Springfield for burial, May 4, 1865."

On the present site of the B. A. Leurs store, another plate will be placed with this inscription:

"C. M. Smith building. Abraham Lincoln prepared and wrote his first inaugural address as president of the United States in the third story of this building in the month of January, 1861."

Another tablet will be placed in the court house with the following:

"This room, which was part of the governor's office, was used as a public reception room by Abraham Lincoln after his election as president of the United States, November, 1860, until his departure for Washington, February 11, 1861."

At the Wabash crossing at Monroe street, where the martyred president made his famous farewell address to his fellow townsmen, and where a tablet already stands, a new one is to be placed, commemorating the departure of Abraham Lincoln to Washington to begin his duties as president.

The present offices of A. W. Sinking and company, 116 North Sixth street, the old site of The Illinois State Journal, where the great emancipator received the first notice of his nomination in 1860, also will be marked. This will be the inscription:

"On this site stood the offices of The Illinois State Journal, where June, 1860, Abraham Lincoln first received notice of his nomination to the presidency of the United States by the Republican party."

Money received for the work of providing these tablets will be turned over to James A. Easley, treasurer of the committee, by The State Journal. *Springfield Sun-Journal, Feb 13, 1921*

# Journal Fund for Tablets To Mark Local Sites in Lincoln's Honor Swelling

Steadily, dime by dime and quarter by quarter, the fund to provide tablets to mark the site most intimately connected with Abraham Lincoln's life in this city grows. Pledges by the score were received by mail, in person or by telephone yesterday. A total of \$89.70 was pledged yesterday.



Boys and girls studying about the martyred president in their school histories, their parents and their grandparents, many of whom remember the days when he was a fellow townsman, sent in their subscriptions or pledges.

Throughout the day, mail and telephone calls conveyed the news that contributions had been sent or would be forwarded. From Henry Rankin, 510 South Second street, came this note:

"Herewith I hand you my check on the First State Trust and Savings bank for \$25 to apply to your fund for marking historic Lincoln sites in this city, as proposed in your most commendable appeal for such purpose on the tenth instant.

"Wishing you prompt responses to this appeal, that the long delayed purpose, after fifty-six years delay, may be accomplished before the next anniversary of his lamented death by an assassin."

And the school children are preparing to devote considerable of their time next week to aiding the campaign.

Superintendent of Schools L.

M. Allen is planning to place before each child the object of the drive and the value, for himself, of each one's participating. He is hoping that every child will subscribe something to the cause.

A dime from every child would aid materially in procuring the tablets. There are approximately 10,300 pupils in the public schools and every one is to be given a chance to join the honor list.

Parochial schools also have enlisted their services and tomorrow will find many of them helping to build up the subscription list.

Daily reports of subscriptions will be made in this newspaper. The list of pledges received until last night follow:

Subscriber.	Amount.
Illinois State Journal.....	\$25.00
J. M. Piggott .....	1.00
Clarence Bennett .....	1.00
Stuart Brown .....	5.00
Kate Hay Brown .....	5.00
George W. Bunn.....	5.00
Louisa I. Enos .....	5.00
F. Grady .....	1.00
Henry B. Rankin .....	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. D. Frank Fawcett, 1201 South Second street.....	.50
John G. Keplinger .....	1.00
Leon E. Fisher .....	1.00
Frances K. Fisher .....	1.00
Mrs. O. E. Cutler.....	1.00
Mrs. Loren Cutler .....	1.00
C. L. Kimmel.....	.10
Lilla Mae Kimmel .....	.10
Carl J. Schlemm.....	.50
J. H. Shriver, Virden.....	1.00
Mrs. Anna P. Stoneberger, 406 South Fifth street.....	1.00
Mrs. Charles Brown.....	1.00
Isaac R. Diller.....	1.00
Helmle & Helmle .....	5.00
Dr. George N. Kreider.....	1.00
George M. Lawson.....	.50

Total .....

\$89.70

*Springfield Sun Journal. 2/13/21*

# Bronze Markers For Sites Touched By Lincoln's Life Here; Will Be Placed Soon

The bronze markers for the sites about Springfield immortalized by being closely touched by the life of Abraham Lincoln during his residence in this city have been received and will soon be placed upon those sites.

The markers, thirteen in number, to designate the thirteen spots selected by the Lincoln marker committee, of which George Bunn is chairman, as those which should be so marked for future generations, have been received during the absence of Mr. Bunn, who is in Chicago attending the national convention of wholesale grocers. For this reason no definite arrangements have been made for the ceremonies, which will attend their being placed in position and dedication.

It is quite probable, however, that exercises in which children will take part

will be included in the attending programs, since the sites are being marked for those who come after, in order that those places touched by Lincoln's life may never be forgotten. The children of today can carry the traditions forward.

Strangers coming to the city, which is known the world over as "Lincoln's home," have always been rather at a loss for places associated with his memory. The Homestead at Eighth and Jackson streets, is well known, and the monument and tomb in beautiful Oak Ridge cemetery, has become the world's shrine. But few people knew, so tourists found, where Lincoln's law office was located, or where he lived when he was married, or where his wife and her family lived, or similar places. Now, with the placing of these bronze markers, all such spots will be fittingly identified. *St. Louis Journal* 4-17-21



# Unveil Lincoln Tablets on Memorial Day With Impressive Ceremonies

5-1-21

Unveiling of the markers which show the historic sites connected with the life of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield has been planned with impressive Memorial Day services to be held at the court house, where the most important marker will be placed.

The real dedicatory ceremonials will take place here, where the speakers will give the addresses of the day. This will be followed by a tour of all the sites where the markers are to be unveiled. These plans are only tentative, as many members of the committee are out of the city at present. The markers have arrived in the city, but all the arrangements connected with the proper placings have not been completed.

Mrs. Arthur Huntington and Ira Blackstock were on the purchasing committee of the markers. The committee, taking into account that the Lincoln Home, Lincoln Monument and the spot where Lincoln left Springfield for Washington over the Great Western railroad have been properly marked, decided on locations which they have positive proof were connected intimately with Lincoln.

The tablets are to be the possession of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in order that they may have the responsibility of their care and preservation through all time, as this is a self-perpetuating body.

Stuart and Lincoln's law office—the site where Stuart's confectionary store is at present, 109 North Fifth street. The tablet will bear the inscription "On this site stood a large two story building known as Hoffman's Row. John T. Stuart and Abraham Lincoln occupied a room on the upper floor of this part as a law office."

Old Globe Tavern, north side of Adams street between third and fourth streets. The inscription will be "On this site was the Globe Tavern the home of Abraham Lincoln and his wife from the time of their marriage on November 4, 1842 until May 2, 1844. Here their first child was born."

The Logan and Lincoln law office, third floor of the building on the southeast corner of the public square on the west side of the street. The inscription will be "Logan and Lincoln, 1841 to 1842, on the third floor of this building was located the law office of Stephen T. Logan and Abraham Lincoln."

Lincoln and Herndon law office, west side of the square, back room on the second floor of the building, the south twenty feet of Myers brother's store at this time. "Lincoln and Herndon, 1843-1865, on this site stood a two story building. In a back room of the second floor was the law office of Abraham Lincoln and William H. Herndon. This partnership was terminated by the death of Lincoln, April 15, 1865."

First Presbyterian church, corner of Third and Washington street, south side of the street. "Site of the First Presbyterian church in which Abraham Lincoln rented a pew 1842-1861 and where the family attended service.

Second Presbyterian church, Fourth street between Monroe and Adams street, on the west side of the street. "On this site stood the Second Presbyterian church in which the first sessions of the Illinois House of Representatives was held (1839-1840) after removal of the capital from Vandalia. Abraham Lincoln was a member of that House of Representatives.

Circuit court room in the Sangamon county court house at that time the state house, the inscription is "Illinois House of Representatives 1840-1876. This room is memorable as the scene of important events in the life of Abraham Lincoln. Here he delivered the immortal House Divided Against Itself speech, June 15, 1858. Here his remains lay in state when brought to Springfield for burial, May 4, 1865."

Public receiving vault, Lincoln Monument, Oak Ridge Cemetery. "The body of Abraham Lincoln was in this vault from the day of his funeral May 4, 1865 until December 21, 1865."

Spot in interior of new Centennial Memorial building, on Second street "on this site stood the house of Ninian Wirt Edwards where Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd were married November 4, 1842. In this house Mrs. Lincoln died July 16, 1882."

Old Illinois State Journal Building, near Sixth and Washington, "on May 18, 1860, on the second floor of the building in the editorial rooms of the Illinois State Journal Abraham Lincoln received the news of his nomination as a republican candidate for the president of the United States."

Sangamon county court house second floor. "This room which was a part of the Governor's office was used as a public reception room by Abraham Lincoln after his election as president of the United States, November 1860, until his departure for Washington, February 11, 1861."

The C. M. Smith building on the south side the square now occupied by the Luers Shoe store. This was Lincoln's private office loaned to him in order that he might have some time away from the crowds who continually sought him, after his nomination. Few people knew of it. The building has been remodeled since, but H. B. Rankin who visited it often at that time and Miss Alice Dorthert whose mother had rooms at the building has given proof of the correct room. The inscription is "Abraham Lincoln prepared and wrote his first inaugural address as president of the United States in the third story of this building in the month of January 1861."

Speed store, later the site of Lincoln and Herndon law office, the west side the square, the third twenty feet from the corner now occupied by Myers brothers' store. "When Abraham Lincoln arrived in Springfield in 1837 on this site stood a two story building. The first floor was occupied by the general store of Joshua F. Speed. On the second floor one room was shared by Lincoln and Speed as a bedroom from 1837 until 1841."

# DUTY WELL DONE

Springfield Citizens Worthily  
Honored Lincoln's Memory.

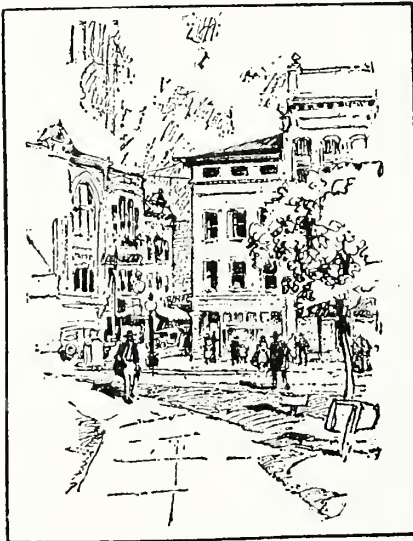
1922

Writer Who Knew the Great President  
Commends Placing of Tablets  
at Points of Interest.

Springfield citizens have discharged a duty which the nation has owed to future generations. They have recalled the memory of Abraham Lincoln's life in Springfield by placing thirteen bronze tablets at places made historic by events in Lincoln's career while he resided there, writes Henry B. Rankin in the New York Tribune.

These tablets bear his name and tell of the events that transpired at the various places and dates. The bronze, the designs and the workmanship represent the best quality of memorial art.

To younger citizens who never knew him and to the thousands of visitors who are attracted to Springfield only because it was the home of Lincoln, these tablets will be most revealing of his presence in the Illinois capital. These memorials are a living embodiment of the Lincoln spirit in Springfield and are as appealing and more voiceful than even his tomb. He still lives at Springfield now in daylight



The Old United States Court Building,  
Springfield, on the Third Floor of  
Which Was Lincoln's Law Office.

as well as at midnight and limited no longer by Lindsay's poetic vision of "Lincoln Walks at Midnight." The poet wrote:

It is portentous and a thing of state  
That here at midnight, in our little town,  
A mourning figure walks, and will not rest.  
Near the old Courthouse pacing up and  
down.

Some of the locations marked are more intimate than others to the writer, though all are worthily and correctly placed. Four of the tablets mark places and events where I was present and familiar with the events cited. These are the ones at the old

Journal office, where Lincoln received the telegram notifying him of his nomination; at the C. M. Smith building, in the third story, where Lincoln wrote his first inaugural address; also the tablet reciting events at the State house (now Court house), where his great speeches were delivered and where his body lay in state and from where it was borne to the tomb. The fourth tablet marks the law office which Lincoln occupied the last seventeen years he was in Springfield. This is to me the most appealing and sacred of all in memory's retrospect.

## Lincoln's Law Office.

The first three mentioned I will not further refer to here, as they were fully described in my "Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln."

Of the Lincoln law office some more intimate recognition of the part it had in Lincoln's life deserves mention at this time. This office was the center of Lincoln's legal, political and literary activities in Springfield. Volumes might have been written of what took place here, had there been such a competent, gossiping scribe as Boswell always present to take notes of what transpired.

It is now more than sixty years since I passed daily under the swinging sign, "Lincoln & Herndon," and up and down the stairway, into and from a back room, located in what was then a two-story building. This had been the law office of Abraham Lincoln for the last seventeen and most strenuous years he spent in Springfield.

It was my privilege, for several of those later years, to share in that office its routine as a student, and to enjoy the personality and instruction of this most remarkable man of his century.

The end of his presence at the law office came the evening of February 10, 1861. I recall seeing Abraham Lincoln passing that night, for the last time, out of his office and down the narrow stairway to the street. On the following morning he departed from Springfield on his mission into the strange, strenuous sacrificial life that has embalmed his memory forever to endure in the heart of the ages.

## Foresaw Coming Events.

No place in Springfield, not even his tomb, throngs with memories such as this office brings to the students of Lincoln's history. Lincoln's most studious years were spent here, as well as the most aspiring ones. It was here that he grew clear visioned on the future's national problems and threw his whole soul into their solution. Here he acquired his dexterous skill in handling human implements. Political events rapidly succeeded each other in those years he spent there. These arose to a climax at length with swiftness unlooked for by most others. Not so to Lincoln. They culminated at last suddenly, bringing fierce strife of brother against brother, of state against state. Dark clouds filled the political and national skies, bursting at last into a storm of bitter hate and bloody war. This had become inevitable.

When that hour of need had struck it was from this office there came a man fully prepared by years of study for those fateful hours. An honest,



The Lincoln Home at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Springfield.

tall, gentle, strong man, heroic and sad, who was constitutionally called by his fellow countrymen from this office and placed at the helm of state to preserve our national union. In that time of political turmoil and civil revolution he guided his country safely through blood and fire and tears, with a steady, unshaken faith in God and man.

## Truly "A Man for the Ages."

It was not the opportunity nor the stress of great occasions, such as the delivery of his speech in the Illinois state capital on "a house divided against itself cannot stand," nor the debates with Douglas that followed it, nor the opportunity before a New York audience at Cooper institute, that account for or explain the progressive development of Lincoln.

It was not Salem, Springfield or Washington; it was neither Stuart, Logan, Herndon, Douglas, Baker, Hardin nor the able men in his cabinet and who surrounded him in so many other capacities, both civil and military; who can have the credit of prominence in the making of Abraham Lincoln, much as those places and some of those men have contributed to it.

After and beyond all these influences and those times and men that he there moved among, and rising beyond all comparisons with them, we clearly discern the unique and exclusive personality of Lincoln himself.



# DUTY WELL DONE

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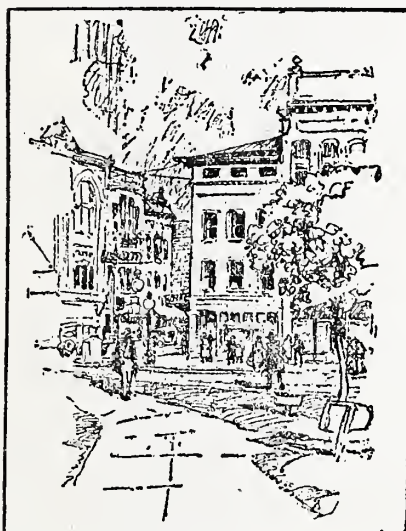
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### WRITTEN AT TOMB OF LINCOLN

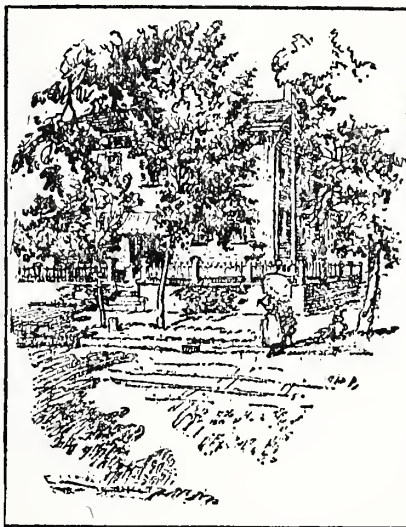
Here idle lies behind this gate,  
Where little children and the great  
Forget-me-nots and laurel lay,  
All the useless, hallowed clay  
Of Lincoln, in his lonely state.

A spirit, vast, compassionate,  
Unflinching in a world of hate  
Of little men who rage when they  
Hear idle lies.

Lord, how we silly humans prate  
Of life's inconsequential date,  
And epoch passes while we pray,  
An epic sung while asses bray;  
A god went by that we, too late,  
Here idolize!

was here that he grew clear visioned on the future's national problems and threw his whole soul into their solution. Here he acquired his dexterous skill in handling human implements. Political events rapidly succeeded each other in those years he spent there. These arose to a climax at length with swift unlooked for by most others. Not so to Lincoln. They culminated at last suddenly, bringing fierce strife of brother against brother, of state against state. Dark clouds filled the political and national skies, bursting at last into a storm of bitter hate and bloody war. This had become inevitable.

When that hour of need had struck it was from this office there came a man fully prepared by years of study for those fateful hours. An honest,



The Lincoln Home at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Springfield.

tall, gentle, strong man, heroic and sad, who was constitutionally called by his fellow countrymen from this office and placed at the helm of state to preserve our national union. In that time of political turmoil and civil revolution he guided his country safely through blood and fire and tears, with a steady, unshaken faith in God and man.

### Truly "A Man for the Ages."

It was not the opportunity nor the stress of great occasions, such as the delivery of his speech in the Illinois state capital on "a house divided against itself cannot stand," nor the debates with Douglas that followed it, nor the opportunity before a New York audience at Cooper institute, that account for or explain the progressive development of Lincoln.

It was not Salem, Springfield or Washington; it was neither Stuart, Logan, Herndon, Douglas, Baker, Hardin nor the able men in his cabinet and who surrounded him in so many other capacities, both civil and military; who can have the credit of prominence in the making of Abraham Lincoln, much as those places and some of those men have contributed to it.

After and beyond all these influences and those times and men that he there moved among, and rising beyond all comparisons with them, we clearly discern the unique and exclusive personality of Lincoln himself.

# BRONZE LINCOLN MARKERS ARE DEDICATED WITH EXERCISES IN SANGAMON COURT HOUSE

In the circuit court room of the Sangamon county court house, then the hall of representatives of the state house of Illinois, and in which on the night of June 16, 1858, at a mass meeting following the republican state convention Abraham Lincoln made his famous speech against disunion, saying, "A house divided against itself cannot stand," and in which in May, 1865, the remains of the president, shot down by a crazy actor, lay in state prior to being taken to Oak Ridge cemetery, there was unveiled yesterday afternoon one of the tablets marking the eleven most important places in the city associated with Lincoln.

The speaker of the occasion was Miss Helen Nicolay of Washington, D.C., daughter of John Nicolay, who was the private secretary of Lincoln from his nomination until the time of his death.

Two hundred prominent citizens of Springfield were assembled in the room when Stuart Brown, the chairman called the assemblage to order.

The bronze tablet bearing the inscription telling that it was here that Lincoln made his famous address, is on the wall just back of the judge's chair. It was covered with a United States flag during the exercises. The silken state flag of Illinois and the silken municipal flag of Springfield were the other banners displayed.

A party of members of Stephenson Post No. 30, Grand Army of the Republic, entered the room just before the exercises commenced and took their seats in the jury box. As they proceeded to their seats all present stood and applauded the veterans.

## Orchestra Plays

Preceding the exercises proper, John Taylor's orchestra played "Adoration" by Borowski and "Madrigal" by Simonnette.

Following the invocation by the Rev. Walter R. Cremeans, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian church, Mrs. Grace Partridge Fish sang O'Hara's beautiful composition, "There Is No Death."

Chairman Stuart Brown after reading the report of the committee on placing the tablets, of which he is chairman, gave the history of the movement to install the memorial tablets and introduced Miss Nicolay. He said:

## Brown Speaks.

"A very few words to give the origin of the movement to place these commemorative tablets and a slight appreciation of the moving parties.

"Colonel Stuart of New York city, an ardent admirer of the character of Abraham Lincoln, wrote to Mr. Henry B. Rankin stating that many visitors came to Springfield to visit the home and tomb of Lincoln; that they could not readily find the places he touched in his every day life; that Springfield owed it to his memory to appropriately mark these points.

"At the same time the Daughters of the American Revolution, represented by their efficient regent, Mrs. James A. King, had a similar thought.

"Because of the pressure brought by Mr. Rankin and Mrs. King, a general meeting was called to forward the plan.

Mrs. Burton M. Reid as secretary and Mr. James A. Easley as treasurer.

"The tablets were chosen after much thought and have been purchased and paid for. They have now been placed in the spots designated and these ceremonies of today are held to formally commemorate the occasion of the final completion of the task assumed.

"While the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. King, Mrs. Reid and Mr. H. B. Rankin, modestly disclaim the glory and insist that the credit, if any, belongs to the citizens of Springfield generally, yet the committee on dedication and emplacement of the designs feels that the greater credit is due them.

"The committee on emplacement further felt that as women had successfully carried the burden of the day, that it was most appropriate for a woman of national renown to deliver the address of this day.

"To this end they felt that Miss Helen Nicolay of Washington, D. C., so well known as an admirer of the character of our distinguished townsman and a chronicler of his life, the daughter of John G. Nicolay, the exemplary secretary and friend of Mr. Lincoln, should be selected to make this day's talk. I take the greatest pleasure in introducing to you Miss Nicolay."

## Reads Interesting Paper

Miss Nicolay read an interesting paper, including in her talk the reading of a number of excerpts from letters written by her father to her mother, then his fiancée. Her paper gave an intimate insight into the character and attributes of Lincoln, and on incidents in his life as president. Her father resided in Springfield for several years, having been editor at one time of the Free Press, an anti-slavery paper of Pittsfield, Ill.; a delegate to the convention held in Bloomington to form the republican party, then chief clerk to the then Secretary of State Ozias M. Hatch, in this city, and then private secretary to Lincoln. This latter honor was unsought for on his part, and he was tremendously astonished when Secretary of State Hatch informed him that Lincoln had decided upon him as his private secretary.

Miss Nicolay was received with applause and with all present standing.

The exercises concluded with all present standing and singing the first verse of "America" and the unveiling of the tablet by Masters Henry Rankin Barber and Frederic Sackett Reid, descendants of two of Lincoln's personal friends in Springfield.

"A committee of men and women of Springfield was organized and suitable committees were appointed.

"The chairman of the general committee was Mrs. James S. King, the secretary, Mrs. Burton M. Reid.

"The committee on location was directed by Mr. Clinton L. Conkling, with Mr. George Pasfield as succeeding chairman.

"The committee on finance was directed by Mr. George W. Bunn with



## WILL UNVEIL LINCOLN CIRCUIT MARKER ON MONDAY AFTERNOON



MRS. JESSIE PALMER WEBER.

The unveiling of the marker perpetuating the memory of Abraham Lincoln and the old Eighth judicial district on the grounds of the Sangamon county courthouse will take place at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. The Sons of the American Revolution, The Grand Army of the Republic, the Spanish-American War Veterans and the Veterans of the World War are invited to attend.

The Lincoln Circuit Marking association, under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Illinois, is an incorporated organization, whose purpose is to mark the Lincoln circuit and care for it. Any one is eligible to membership in this organization who is interested in keeping the influence of Abraham Lincoln alive and in perpetuating his memory.

The marking of the historic Lincoln circuit has been under consideration as a Lincoln memorial in Illinois for eight years. It has now passed from being a dream to a reality, as the markers are being placed connecting the county seats of the old Eighth judicial circuit. This is the highway over which Abraham Lincoln rode the circuit twice each year practicing law in the courts.

It was in the fall of 1914 that the Daughters of the American Revolution responded to the plea made by Judge Cunningham of Urbana, who, at that time was the last one living of the lawyers who "rode the circuit" with Lincoln.

It was Judge Cunningham's idea to have this highway permanently marked so that the great American could speak to generations of all time, teaching true American doctrine.

This work of marking the Lincoln circuit has been primarily done by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Illinois, but when it seemed beyond the limit of their power an organization was formed which by its very name expresses its object and need in the undertaking.

Following is the program for the ceremonies Monday:

### Program.

Master of ceremonies—Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber.

Call to order—Bugle and drum corps.

Invocation—Rev. Euclid B. Rogers. "The Lincoln Circuit"—Miss Lotte E. Jones.

Unveiling of the marker—Margaret Ellen Jayne and Julia Williams Maspherson.

Presentation of marker to Sangamon county—Mrs. J. R. Leib, regent.

Acceptance in behalf of Sangamon county—Supervisor Oramel B. Irwin.

Address, "Lincoln of the Eighth Judicial District"—Capt. Oscar E. Carlstrom.

Bugle and drum corps of Abraham Lincoln council of Boy Scouts.

The members of the committee of the Springfield chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, are Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, chairman; Mrs. C. T. Branson, Mrs. R. D. Dugan, Mrs. C. J. Doyle, Miss Alta Mae Speuda and Mrs. Barton M. Reid.

# D. A. R. UNVEILS LINCOLN TABLET

*The Sub. Jour 5-9-22*

"We need more of the spirit of Lincoln in our life today, more of the great understanding of justice tempered with mercy, of the close sympathy with humanity, of the strong and firm faith in his purpose, which led the man who trod your soil, who rode the circuit you are marking today uncouth, gaunt, lank, with the leg of his trousers six inches above the tops of his shoes, but unshamed and undaunted because in his heart was the fearless consciousness that he was one of God's noblemen. When we have this spirit, this understanding this great love and kindness, we'll be able to face our problems and see their solution even as we meet them.

So spoke Captain Oscar E. Carlstrom, member of the constitutional convention and commander-in-chief of the Veterans of the Spanish American war, in his address at the unveiling of the Lincoln circuit marker in the courthouse yard yesterday.

"It is a fine thing these splendid women of the Daughters of the American Revolution have done, picking out these spots and marking them so that all who pass may know of their having been touched by the immortal feet of Lincoln, and may pause with uncovered head to give a reverent thought in passing. We should say with Kipling, 'Lord God of Hosts, uphold us yet, Lest we forget, lest we forget.'

"But forget Lincoln? Lincoln dear? Not while a grateful peoples lives upon the earth, for his spirit lives in the heart of men not only in this country but all over the world. Wherever people have come within his teachings, his spirit is felt.

"It was men like Lincoln who gave Illinois her proud place in Lincoln, men like Lincoln whose names are carved on her bright escutcheon.

Two little girls, descendants of men of Lincoln's time, and who, like the Great Emancipator, were pioneers, unveiled the granite marker, following Captain Carlstrom's address. They were Margaret Ellen Jayne and Julia Orendorff Macprerson, great great granddaughters of pioneer settlers of Sangamon county.

Mrs. J. R. Leib, regent of the Springfield chapter of the D. A. R. presented the marker to Sangamon county on be-

half of the chapter, and Oramel B. Irwin, chairman of the county board of supervisors, made the acceptance speech. The stone tablet was placed to mark the spot where the old courthouse stood at the time that Lincoln was a circuit rider, nearly three quarters of a century ago, when he practiced law in the old eighth judicial district. The story of the old circuit days was told by Miss Lottie E. Jones, who said:

"I want you to forget your surroundings today, to forget the honk of automobile horns and the rush of traffic, and go back in memory to the time when Mr. Lincoln was a circuit rider. Here on this very spot he practiced law. Here he tried his cases, and studied for the day which was to come when he would be, not merely an humble lawyer in Illinois, but the nation's chief executive.

"Here also was born the dream of a lawyer who followed Mr. Lincoln, Joseph Cunningham, in the May term of court seventy-five years ago, when he spoke of a dream which he cherished many years, marking the footsteps of the immortal Lincoln over this road. Mr. Cunningham told this dream to the D. A. R., and now this dream is realized, through the D. A. R.

"This Lincoln memorial, out here in Illinois, in the open of the nation, has been financed by the people through the board of supervisors. It is like a necklace of precious jewels, threaded on the Lincoln circuit for the bosom of the nation."

The marker is of granite, about four feet high, appropriately carved, so that all who pass will notice and, stopping to read, be impressed. It is dignified and impressive, and a fit stone to commemorate a spot sacred in the history of the county, the state, and country.

Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, secretary of the State Historical association and director of the Sangamon County Lincoln Marker association, presided at the meeting yesterday. The ceremonies were held in the open, on the north side of the courthouse. The Boy Scout drum and bugle corps called the meeting to order, and also played just before the unveiling of the marker by the two little girls. The invocation was given by Rev. Euclid B. Rogers.

A committee of eight members of the D. A. R. had charge of choosing the marker, and Miss Alta Speulda, a member of the committee, was very active in arranging for it.

Mrs. George F. Luthringer, regent of the Petersburg chapter of the D. A. R., and Mrs. Frank Eastman, director of the Menard county Lincoln Marker association, attended the meeting. One of the circuit markers at Petersburg will be unveiled July 4, as part of Petersburg's celebration, and has been secured through the D. A. R. in that city.

## BRONZE TABLETS TO PERPETUATE LINCOLN'S NAME

One Installed In Office Of  
Superintendent Blair Dedi-  
cated To Newton Bateman

Two more tablets will perpetuate the memory of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield.

One will be erected in Hotel Abraham Lincoln and the other has just been put up in Superintendent of Public Instruction Francis G. Blair's office in the Centennial building. The latter is dedicated to Newton Bateman, who was superintendent of public instruction from 1859 to 1863 and from 1865 to 1875 and knew Lincoln.

Bateman was nominated for the state position at the same convention that chose Lincoln as candidate for senator in 1858, Mr. Blair said. Upon assuming office, Bateman was located in the old state house, now the court house, loaned Lincoln an office, and was called upon by Lincoln to correct one of his manuscripts after he was elected president.

Bateman stood on the rear end of the train with Lincoln as he made his farewell speech to Springfield, Mr. Blair said. Bateman returned to his office immediately afterwards and wrote down the speech, which was approved later by Lincoln with few corrections.

On the face of the tablet in Mr. Blair's office is the Gettysburg address and at the bottom the Bateman dedication panel. Topping the tablet is a medallion of Lincoln's head.

The tablet in Hotel Abraham Lincoln will be put up soon by C. Hayden Davis, president of the operating company.

## *Lincoln Marker Found in Stock of Junk*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 17.—A junk yard owner has found the bronze marker from a boulder on the site of Sangamon County's first courthouse, where Abraham Lincoln as a young lawyer tried many a case. The D. A. R. will restore it to the boulder.

SPRINGFIELD ILL REG  
SUNDAY, MARCH 31, 1929.



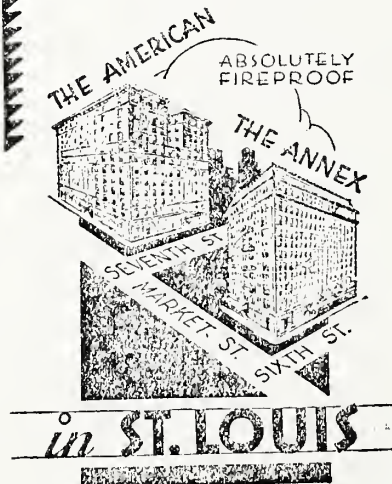
**PLACES IN SPRINGFIELD, ILL.  
DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED WITH  
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, MARKED  
WITH BRONZE TABLETS**

- Site of Joshua Fry Speed's General Store, 107 S. Fifth St.—Above this store Lincoln shared a sleeping room with Speed, on first coming to Springfield in 1837.
- Site of Stuart & Lincoln's Law Office (1837-1841) 109 N. Fifth St.
- Site of Logan & Lincoln's Law Office (1841-1843) 263 S. Sixth St.
- Site of Lincoln & Herndon's Law Office (1843-1865) 103 S. Fifth St.
- Site of Second Presbyterian Church, 217 S. Fourth St.—Here Lincoln attended the first session of the Illinois House of Representatives (1839-1840) following the removal of the Capital from Vandalia.
- Site of the Home of Ninian W. Edwards, Northwest Corner Centennial Memorial Building—Here Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd were married November 4, 1842. Here Mrs. Lincoln died July 16, 1882.
- Site of the Globe Tavern, 315 E. Adams St.—Here Lincoln and his wife lived from the time of their marriage until May 2, 1844. Here Robert Lincoln was born.
- C. M. Smith Building, 528 E. Adams St.—In a room on the third floor of this building Lincoln, in January, 1861, wrote his first inaugural address.
- Site of the First Presbyterian Church, 362 East Washington St.—Lincoln rented a parlor here and with his family attended services, 1842-1843.
- Site of Illinois State Journal, 116-118 N. Sixth St.—Here Lincoln first received the news (May 18, 1860) of his nomination for President of the United States.
- Sangamon County Court House, Office, Master in Chancery—This room in the old State Capitol Building was in 1860 a part of the Governor's Office, and was used by Lincoln for public reception.
- Sangamon County Court House, Circuit Court Room—This room in the old State Capitol Building was Representatives Hall, 1840-1876. Here Lincoln delivered his famous "House Divided" Speech, June 16, 1858. Here his remains lay in state when brought to Springfield for burial, May 3-4, 1865.
- Public Receiving Vault Oak Ridge Cemetery—The body of Abraham Lincoln lay in this vault from the day of his funeral, May 4, 1865, until December 21, 1865.
- Wabash Freight House, Tenth and Monroe Sts.—This in 1861 was the passenger station of the Great Western Railroad. Here, on the morning of February 11, 1861, Lincoln delivered his farewell address from the rear platform of his car.
- Chicago & Alton R. R. Passenger Station, Third and Jefferson Sts.—Abraham Lincoln's body was brought to Springfield by special funeral train, reaching this station May 3, 1865.
- The National Lincoln Monument and Tomb, Oak Ridge Cemetery, North of City—Open for visitors, 9 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Other hours by appointment. H. W. Fay, Custodian.
- The Lincoln Homestead, Eighth and Jackson—Open to the public, 10 to 12 a. m. 1 to 5 p. m. Virginia Brown, Custodian.
- Bronze Statue of Abraham Lincoln, Capitol Ave. and Second St.—Andrew O'Conner, Sculptor.



## Really Relax

After a busy day or a long motor trip, you crave the comforts that The American and The Annex afford. Good rooms with bath, circulating ice water, telephones and all modern conveniences. Beds that assure restful sleep. And at rates of but \$2.00 up. Here you can really relax when you visit St. Louis.





# TABLETS MARK LINCOLN SITES IN SPRINGFIELD

## Markers Indicate Location of Offices, Rooms, Other Associations

Abraham Lincoln and Springfield were one, long before the former's tragic death in 1865.

Here he had lived, known joy and sorrow. Here he had courted Mary Todd, and married, raised his family. Here he was not the future president of the United States—not the shrewd lawyer opponent of the fiery Little Giant, Stephen A. Douglas—not a man of destiny, but a neighbor, a crony who like to hear tales and tell them, a friend!

### 16 Markers in City

Today there are 16 different bronze markers consecrating his habits and associations.

There is an old saying that a good book is man's best friend. Lincoln must have agreed with this or he would never have walked to Springfield from New Salem just to borrow law books from Major John T. Stuart.

Lincoln first met Stuart in 1834. Upon being advised to study law, he protested that he couldn't afford the necessary volumes. Stuart offered to lend him his law books. Lincoln gratefully accepted and upon passing his bar examinations entered into partnership with his benefactor. A marker designates the site of their office at 109 North Fifth street.

The route he traveled when he took his book-seeking excursions is known today as "Lincoln's trail" and is one of the tests through which a local Boy Scout must go before he can be advanced.

### Borrowed Horse

Lincoln came to Springfield as a resident in desperately poor circumstances—even the horse upon which he was riding was borrowed. Seeking lodging, he stopped at the store of Joshua Fry Speed on the southwest corner of Fifth and Washington streets. Speed, prosperous and young, was also kind hearted and upon learning that Lincoln felt he couldn't afford \$17 for a single bed, offered to trust him for the amount.

"If I fail here as a lawyer, I will probably never pay you at all," Lincoln told him, whereupon Speed asked him to share a large double bed with him. Lincoln inquired, the whereabouts of the room, and upon learning it was upstairs, took his saddlebags on his arm, ascended the steps and after a few minutes time, came down, beaming. "Well, Speed, I'm moved," he exclaimed.

Marking the site reads the tablet, "Above this store Lincoln shared a sleeping room with Speed, on first coming to Springfield in 1837."

It was largely through the efforts of Lincoln and Dan Stone, both members of the famous "Long Nine" that the capital was moved in 1839 from Vandalia to Springfield. The house of representatives, of which the former was a member, met in the Second Presbyterian church, 217 South Fourth street, until a building could be constructed. The inscription on the marker, runs, "Here Lincoln attended the first session of the Illinois House of Representatives, 1839-1840 following the removal of the capital from Vandalia."

### Law Office Site Marked

Lincoln's partnership with Judge Stephen T. Logan from 1841 to 1843 is recalled by a marker at 203 South Sixth street, their former office.

The Lincoln circuit, the route traveled in the old eighth judicial district, has become a permanent marker with each county courthouse in the district adorned with a large granite and bronze marker and the road to each county line similarly designated.

The site of the Ninian Edwards

home at the northwest corner of the Centennial building is brought to attention by the inscription "Here Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd were married, Nov. 4, 1842. Here Mrs. Lincoln died July 16, 1882."

### Marriage Surprise Event

The Lincoln-Todd marriage was one of the surprise events of that time. Miss Todd, daughter of Robert S. Todd of Lexington, Ky., was quite a belle and the object of a large number of admirers. She had often met Lincoln at the home of her sister, Mrs. Edwards, but no one had expected her to choose awkward and homely Lincoln for a husband when she had the flower of Springfield's manhood suing for her hand.

The wedding, when it finally occurred, came all the more as a surprise because the couple's romance had seemingly cooled a few months before. Whatever caused the quarrel is not known, but both were said to have blamed the other—as is usually the case in all lover's differences.

After the hurried ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln moved to the Globe tavern, 315 East Adams street, where they remained until the birth of their son, Robert. The marker reads, "Here Lincoln and his wife lived from the time of their marriage until May 2, 1844. Here Robert Lincoln was born."

Lincoln and Herndon's law office was at 103 South Fifth street. When the former left for the White House he is said to have asked Herndon to allow his name to remain on the sign. With tears in his eyes, Mr. Herndon replied, "Mr. Lincoln, I will never have any other partner while you live." And until Lincoln's assassination, business was conducted under the name of "Lincoln and Herndon."

### Rented Pew in Church

Marking the site of the First Presbyterian church, which was on the southeast corner of Third and Washington streets, is the inscription, "Lincoln rented a pew here and with his family attended services, 1842-1861." The pew has been preserved

and is the first seat before the pulpit of the present church on Seventh street and Capitol avenue.

It is difficult to realize that Lincoln's world-famous "House Divided" speech was made right here in our own court house, at that time the state house. Here too, the walls echoed with his and Douglas' spirited debates. As a last sad honor the building housed his remains when they were brought to their final resting-place.

On the west wall of the circuit court room is the marker, "This room in the old state capitol building was Representative's hall, 1840-1876. Here Lincoln delivered his famous 'House Divided' speech, June 16, 1858. Here his remains lay in state when brought to Springfield for burial, May 3, 4, 1865."

Lincoln received news of his presidential nomination at 116-118 North Sixth street. A bronze tablet marks the place. It reads, "Here Lincoln first received the news, May 18, 1860, of his nomination for president of the United States."

### Puzzled by Fickleness

Great man though he was, he was often puzzled by the fickleness of his people. At the time of his nomination in Chicago, Newton Bateman was superintendent of public instruction of the state and occupied a room adjoining and opening into the executive chamber of the capital building.

Used by Lincoln for public reception, its doors were usually open but every now and then Lincoln would call Mr. Bateman in for a private talk. On one of these occasions, Mr. Lincoln, taking the book containing the canvass of the city and showing

the candidate for which each citizen declared his intention to vote, said, "I wish particularly to see how the ministers of Springfield are going to cast their ballot."

After perusing the book, he closed it and sat silent for several minutes. At length he sadly declared:

"Here are 23 ministers of different denominations and all of them are against me but three, and here are a great many prominent members of churches, a very, very large majority against me. Mr. Bateman, I am not a Christian. God knows I would be one, but I have carefully read the Bible and I do not understand this book," and he drew a New Testament from his pocket.

"These men well know I am for freedom in the territories, freedom everywhere, as free as the constitution and the law will permit, and that my opponents are for slavery. They know this and yet with this book in their hands, in the sight of which human bondage cannot live a moment, they are going to vote against me, I do not understand it at all."

Marking the room in which this dialogue took place is the inscription, "This in the old capitol building was in 1860 a part of the governor's office, and was used by Lincoln for public reception."

#### Address Prepared Here

One of the greatest documents left to posterity—Lincoln's first inaugural address—was prepared in a room on the third floor of a building owned by Lincoln's brother-in-law, Clark W. Smith, 528 East Adams street. Marking this spot is "In a room on the

third floor of this building Lincoln, in January, 1861, wrote his first inaugural address."

With his greatest success still before him, and death not so far off, Lincoln left here for Washington at 8 o'clock Feb. 11, 1861 President-elect, but essentially a man of the people, he stood on the rear platform of the waiting Great Western train near the present Wabash freight office and said, "My friends, no not, in my position, can appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. To this people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived for more than a quarter of a century, here my children were born and here one of them lies buried."

#### Tablet at Station

Four years later he returned, not as a conquering hero but as a martyr—his life ended by an assassin's bullet. At the Alton railroad station reads a tablet, "Abraham Lincoln's body was brought to Springfield by special funeral train, reaching this station May 3, 1865."

After lying in state at the Capitol building May 3-4, his remains were

placed in the public receiving vault at Oak Ridge cemetery. Marking this site is the inscription, "The body of Abraham Lincoln lay in this vault from the day of his funeral, May 4, 1865 until Dec. 21, 1865."

—

Springfield is noted throughout the country for its beautiful trees. While the foliage is heavier in the south and southwest sections, all parts of the city have a considerable amount of shade. Streets shown above include:

- 1—Looking north on West Grand avenue from Vine.
- 2—Looking west on South Grand avenue from Henrietta.
- 3—Vine street east from Douglas.
- 4—West on Broad street from Fifth.
- 5—Looking west on Leland avenue in Oak Knolls.
- 6—North on Fifth street from Broad street.

REFERENCE REPORT  
ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY

Date    6 Aug. 1951

A. LINCOLN - MONUMENTS, MEMORIALS, ETC.

There is a marker on the site of the Chenery House, Springfield, Illinois, from which Lincoln left for Washington in February, 1861. It is one of several markers of sites connected with Lincoln's life in Springfield that were erected in 1919 by Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield chapter, D. A. R., and donations from private citizens.

The Tolono marker was dedicated July 11, 1931 by Alliance Chapter, D. A. R. (Urbana-Champaign, Illinois). According to a notice in the Illinois State Historical Society Journal, v. 25, pp. 242-43, the marker, a boulder of red granite with a bronze tablet, contained the following words together with date they were spoken, February 11, 1861:

"I'm leaving you on an errand of national importance, attendant as you are aware with considerable difficulties. Let us believe, as some poet has expressed, "Yet behind the cloud, the sun is still shining." I bid you an affectionate farewell."



## ***Lincolnland Sign Program A Credit To Community***

A NEWSPAPER, as a part of its duties to its readers and for the benefit of the community it serves, often suggests civic improvements in the hope that authorities will come forward with a means to their completion. Often, the results are more than gratifying in the excellent manner in which officials initiate and carry out these projects to successful conclusions.

Such a case resulted from the campaign urged by the Illinois State Register for an improved sign program for Springfield, particularly in reference to the Lincoln shrines, for the convenience of visitors. It was our feeling that this would be a definite assistance in the greater promotion of tourism here, something we feel is grossly underrated by many in its economic potential.

The suggestion was not only taken under consideration, but action was taken, culminating in the erection of Lincoln shrine signs which are exceptional. The quality of the signs is such that they have drawn considerable comment of a very favorable nature, and one may certainly say they have helped to draw many more people to these historic shrines.

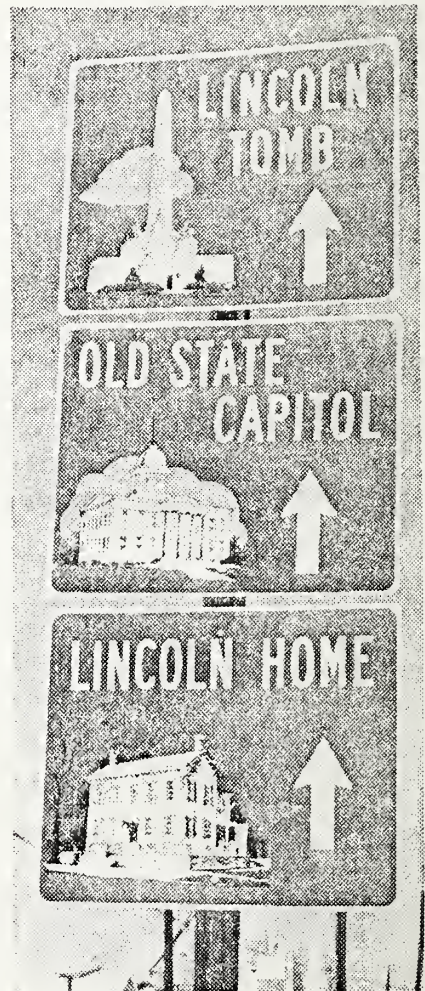
And in the words of more than a few visitors to the city, it is now "a snap" to be guided to the Lincoln shrines. Prior to the erection of the signs, visitors had to depend primarily on directions given them by city residents.

Credit for the carrying out of the project goes to Steve Koskey, acting city traffic engineer, who, with the cooperation of the City Council, the Street Department, the Historical Monuments Commission and others, was the guiding hand behind its completion.

This conscientious young man, who until several months ago had served the community as a member of the police department, not only saw to it that signs were placed in and around the city in adequate numbers, but brought out a design in each that deserves special commendation. As illus-

trated by the accompanying photo of one such installation, the signs not only give directions but contain illustrations of the shrines themselves.

It is our feeling that Mr. Koskey not only conducted a campaign of civic improvement, but one of such efficiency as to excel the hopes of the quality of signs anticipated by all. Thus, as this newspaper may criticize civic shortcomings, it also commends those who strive for civic improvements, and it feels this commendation to Mr. Koskey has been more than earned.



Typical of the new Lincolnland signs placed in and around Springfield for the convenience of visitors to the Lincoln shrines is this sign, located on West Jefferson Street at the city limits. The green and white signs enable tourists to locate easily any of the city's historic attractions.



## The Land of Lincoln

In the center of Illinois lies Springfield, the state's capital and Abraham Lincoln's hometown for a quarter of a century. Today, this gracious city offers travelers a weekend steeped in history.

If you have lived in or visited Chicago, you know about its museums, nightlife, restaurants and theaters. About the only thing that Chicago doesn't have is Abraham Lincoln. He's in Springfield, Illinois, a quiet city with a historical background that dates from 1837, when it was chosen as the state capital. Today, it's a target for weekend travelers.

### FIRST DAY

Springfield is approximately 200 miles southwest of Chicago. Route 55 can take you there, but if you're looking for entertainment on the road, Route 57 has a string of attractions. Make your first stop at Kankakee, and take time to see the Kankakee County Historical Society Museum's one-room schoolhouse. Two of Frank Lloyd Wright's prairie-style homes can also be seen in the area. If you want an early meal (Midwesterners are inclined to eat at any time of the day) there is a daily smorgasbord at the Redwood Inn. Michael Jordan and other Chicago Bulls' players sometimes stop in for a bite.

Farther down the road is the town of Rantoul. Be sure to visit the Air Park at Chanute Air Force Base and examine aircraft from World War II to the present. The Best Western Heritage Inn is nearby; BG's Pancake and Steak House provides an excellent option for dining.

Fourteen miles south of Rantoul you will come upon Champaign-Urbana, often described as two cities

with one street separating them. Many of the major points of interest are grouped in convenient proximity to the University of Illinois campus. The Krannert Art Museum, for example, has a collection of paint-

at the Kamakura Japanese Steak House, both in Urbana.

### SECOND DAY

After breakfast, leave Champaign-Urbana and drive west on Route 74

to Bloomington. Here you might want to explore Illinois Wesleyan University's Evelyn Chapel, the focal point of the central campus and a lovely example of early Moravian architecture. You'll also want to drop by the Miller Park Zoo for a view of animals native to Illinois. Other activities in Miller Park include swimming, fishing, boating, picnicking and miniature golf. Sweet tooths can get a taste of candy making at the Nestle-Beich Candy Factory where samples of Bit-O-Honey are offered during daily tours. Nearby, a town called Normal boasts Illinois State, the state's very first university, and its Ewing Museum of Nations, with art and artifacts from Africa, Mexico and the South Pacific.

After this stop, take Route 55 south for another town called, simply, Lincoln. It has the distinction of being the only town named for Abraham Lincoln before he became famous. The city offers the Museum of Presidents, with documents belonging to Lincoln and other presidents, along with Postville Courthouse, where Lincoln attended court twice a year. Thirty miles south on Route 55 is Springfield. For dinner try mesquite

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ings, textiles, sculpture, pottery, glassware and period furniture. The Natural History Museum contains more than 40,000 specimens of reptiles, amphibians, mammals and shells. The World Heritage Museum houses artifacts that trace man's progress from prehistory until today. If you are looking for something unusual for dinner, try Timpone's for Italian cuisine, or Japanese cooking





*A reconstructed village consisting of 23 log structures, Lincoln's New Salem portrays daily pioneer life in the 1830s.*

steaks at Baur's, a local favorite set in a renovated stable. For seafood lovers, Maldaner's Upstairs or the Chesapeake Seafood House are viable options. Convenient places to stay the night include the Mansion View Lodge and Corinne's Bed and Breakfast Inn, both located within walking distance of many Springfield historic sites.

### THIRD DAY

Springfield is often called the Land of Lincoln. Although Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky and grew up in Indiana, it was in Springfield that his image as a statesman burst into bloom. Springfield was also the city from which he was called to the presidency, and where he was buried after his assassination.

Just off Route 97 is Lincoln's New Salem State Historic Site. This reconstructed village depicts life as it was in the 1830s when Lincoln lived there and first began to study law. Interpretive guides are on hand at the sawmill, gristmill, tavern, post office, stagecoach stop and general store. When the Sangamon River is

high, visitors can ride the Talisman Riverboat and relive the early days of passenger travel.

Back in Springfield, a plaza in the center of town, developed by the National Park Service, is the major attraction for Lincoln enthusiasts. Here stands the Lincoln Home — the only one he ever owned. Built in 1839, it is furnished with period pieces, some original Lincoln possessions and other artifacts reflecting the fashions of the time. Three of the four sons of Lincoln and his wife, Mary Todd — Thomas, William and Edward — were born in the house; Edward died there after a two-month illness. Pick up tickets for the Lincoln Home at the Lincoln Home Visitors Center on Seventh Street.

Within walking distance is the Lincoln Depot, the old 19th-century railroad station where Lincoln bade farewell to Springfield from the rear platform of a railroad car bound for Washington and the White House. An audiovisual presentation of his farewell speech and 12-day journey to Washington can be seen. Close by are the Lincoln-Herndon Law

Offices, where Lincoln practiced law from 1843 to 1852. It features old newspapers, law books, letters, documents and other legal paraphernalia in a cluttered display that was typical of Lincoln's untidy office. The same building houses the old federal court where Lincoln tried his cases.

Be sure you don't miss the Old State Capitol, across from the law offices. It was there that Lincoln delivered his famous "House Divided" speech in the Hall of Representatives. The Gettysburg Address, in Lincoln's own handwriting, can be viewed in the rotunda.

But probably the most poignant sight in the Springfield area is the Lincoln grave in Oak Ridge Cemetery, two miles north of the capitol. Called Lincoln's Tomb State Historic Site, it is a massive monument that towers 117 feet and took five years to build. Visitors can enter the ornate tomb at ground level and view the burial chamber where the Lincoln sarcophagus stands.

When your sight-seeing is over, take Route 55 straight back to Chicago. □



# TABLETS MARK LINCOLN SITES IN SPRINGFIELD

## Markers Indicate Location of Offices, Rooms, Other Associations

Abraham Lincoln and Springfield were one, long before the former's tragic death in 1865.

Here he had lived, known joy and sorrow. Here he had courted Mary Todd, and married, raised his family. Here he was not the future president of the United States—not the shrewd lawyer opponent of the fiery Little Giant, Stephen A. Douglas—not a man of destiny, but a neighbor, a crony who like to hear tales and tell them, a friend!

### 16 Markers in City

Today there are 16 different bronze markers consecrating his habits and associations.

There is an old saying that a good book is man's best friend. Lincoln must have agreed with this or he would never have walked to Springfield from New Salem just to borrow law books from Major John T. Stuart.

Lincoln first met Stuart in 1834. Upon being advised to study law, he protested that he couldn't afford the necessary volumes. Stuart offered to lend him his law books. Lincoln gratefully accepted and upon passing his bar examinations entered into partnership with his benefactor. A marker designates the site of their office at 109 North Fifth street.

The route he traveled when he took his book-seeking excursions is known today as "Lincoln's trail" and is one of the tests through which a local Boy Scout must go before he can be advanced.

### Borrowed Horse

Lincoln came to Springfield as a resident in desperately poor circumstances—even the horse upon which he was riding was borrowed. Seeking lodging, he stopped at the store of Joshua Fry Speed on the southwest corner of Fifth and Washington streets. Speed, prosperous and young, was also kind hearted and upon learning that Lincoln felt he couldn't afford \$17 for a single bed, offered to trust him for the amount.

"If I fail here as a lawyer, I will probably never pay you at all," Lincoln told him, whereupon Speed asked him to share a large double bed with him. Lincoln inquired the whereabouts of the room, and upon learning it was upstairs, took his saddlebags on his arm, ascended the steps and after a few minutes time, came down, beaming. "Well, Speed, I'm moved," he exclaimed.

Marking the site reads the tablet, "Above this store Lincoln shared a sleeping room with Speed, on first coming to Springfield in 1837."

It was largely through the efforts of Lincoln and Dan Stone, both members of the famous "Long Nine" that the capital was moved in 1839 from Vandalia to Springfield. The house of representatives, of which the former was a member, met in the Second Presbyterian church, 217 South Fourth street, until a building could be constructed. The inscription on the marker, runs, "Here Lincoln attended the first session of the Illinois House of Representatives, 1839-1840 following the removal of the capital from Vandalia."

### Law Office Site Marked

Lincoln's partnership with Judge Stephen T. Logan from 1841 to 1843 is recalled by a marker at 203 South Sixth street, their former office.

The Lincoln circuit, the route traveled in the old eighth judicial district, has become a permanent marker with each county courthouse in the district adorned with a large granite and bronze marker and the road to each county line similarly designated.

The site of the Ninian Edwards

home at the northwest corner of the Centennial building is brought to attention by the inscription "Here Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd were married, Nov. 4, 1842. Here Mrs. Lincoln died July 16, 1882."

### Marriage Surprise Event

The Lincoln-Todd marriage was one of the surprise events of that time. Miss Todd, daughter of Robert S. Todd of Lexington, Ky., was quite a belle and the object of a large number of admirers. She had often met Lincoln at the home of her sister, Mrs. Edwards, but no one had expected her to choose awkward and homely Lincoln for a husband when she had the flower of Springfield's manhood suing for her hand.

The wedding, when it finally occurred, came all the more as a surprise because the couple's romance had seemingly cooled a few months before. Whatever caused the quarrel is not known, but both were said to have blamed the other—as is usually the case in all lover's differences.

After the hurried ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln moved to the Globe tavern, 315 East Adams street, where they remained until the birth of their son, Robert. The marker reads, "Here Lincoln and his wife lived from the time of their marriage until May 2, 1844. Here Robert Lincoln was born."

Lincoln and Herndon's law office was at 103 South Fifth street. When the former left for the White House he is said to have asked Herndon to allow his name to remain on the sign. With tears in his eyes, Mr. Herndon replied, "Mr. Lincoln, I will never have any other partner while you live." And until Lincoln's assassination, business was conducted under the name of "Lincoln and Herndon."

### Rented Pew in Church

Marking the site of the First Presbyterian church, which was on the southeast corner of Third and Washington streets, is the inscription, "Lincoln rented a pew here and with his family attended services, 1842-1861." The pew has been preserved

and is the first seat before the pulpit of the present church on Seventh street and Capitol avenue.

It is difficult to realize that Lincoln's world-famous "House Divided" speech was made right here in our own court house, at that time the state house. Here too, the walls resounded with his and Douglas' spirited debates. As a last sad honor the building housed his remains when they were brought to their final resting-place.

On the west wall of the circuit court room is the marker, "This room in the old state capitol building was Representative's hall, 1840-1876. Here Lincoln delivered his famous 'House Divided' speech, June 16, 1858. Here his remains lay in state when brought to Springfield for burial, May 3, 4, 1865."

Lincoln received news of his presidential nomination at 116-118 North Sixth street. A bronze tablet marks the place. It reads, "Here Lincoln first received the news, May 18, 1860, of his nomination for president of the United States."

### Puzzled by Fickleness

Great man though he was, he was often puzzled by the fickleness of his people. At the time of his nomination in Chicago, Newton Bateman was superintendent of public instruction of the state and occupied a room adjoining and opening into the executive chamber of the capital building.

Used by Lincoln for public reception, its doors were usually open but every now and then Lincoln would call Mr. Bateman in for a private talk. On one of these occasions, Mr. Lincoln, taking the book containing the canvass of the city and showing

the candidate for which each citizen declared his intention to vote, said, "I wish particularly to see how the ministers of Springfield are going to cast their ballot."

After perusing the book, he closed at and sat silent for several minutes. At length he sadly declared:

"Here are 23 ministers of different denominations and all of them are against me but three, and here are a great many prominent members of churches, a very, very large majority against me. Mr. Bateman, I am not a Christian. God knows I would be one, but I have carefully read the Bible and I do not understand this book," and he drew a New Testament from his pocket.

"These men well know I am for freedom in the territories, freedom everywhere, as free as the constitution and the law will permit, and that my opponents are for slavery. They know this and yet with this book in their hands, in the sight of which human bondage cannot live a moment, they are going to vote against me, I do not understand it at all."

Marking the room in which this dialogue took place is the inscription, "This in the old capitol building was in 1860 a part of the governor's office, and was used by Lincoln for public reception."

#### Address Prepared Here

One of the greatest documents left to posterity—Lincoln's first inaugural address—was prepared in a room on the third floor of a building owned by Lincoln's brother-in-law, Clark W. Smith, 528 East Adams street. Marking this spot is "In a room on the

third floor of this building Lincoln, in January, 1861, wrote his first inaugural address."

With his greatest success still before him, and death not so far off, Lincoln left here for Washington at 8 o'clock Feb. 11, 1861 President-elect, but essentially a man of the people, he stood on the rear platform of the waiting Great Western train near the present Wabash freight office and said, "My friends, no not, in my position, can appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. To this people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived for more than a quarter of a century, here my children were born and here one of them lies buried."

#### Tablet at Station

Four years later he returned, not as a conquering hero but as a martyr—his life ended by an assassin's bullet. At the Alton railroad station reads a tablet, "Abraham Lincoln's body was brought to Springfield by special funeral train, reaching this station May 3, 1865."

After lying in state at the Capitol building May 3-4, his remains were

placed in the public receiving vault at Oak Ridge cemetery. Marking this site is the inscription, "The body of Abraham Lincoln lay in this vault from the day of his funeral, May 4, 1865 until Dec. 21, 1865."



## THE MARKING OF HISTORIC SITES.

The Historical Society, with the co-operation of other patriotic associations, has done a great work along the line of marking historic sites in the State.

Strangers have visited Springfield and have been surprised to find that locations in the city which are memorable because some part of Mr. Lincoln's life was associated with them are unmarked and unknown to the average citizen. Largely through the efforts of Mr. Henry B. Rankin of this city a movement is set on foot to suitably mark these sites. Committees of representative citizens, both men and women, have been appointed under the special patronage of the Springfield Chapter D. A. R., whose Regent, Mrs. James S. King, is chairman of the general committee. There are about fifteen important sites, some of which have already been marked, among these are: The three law offices; the Sons of the American Revolution have marked the site of the first office, that of Stuart and Lincoln; the Globe Tavern, where Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln boarded immediately after their marriage; the store of Joshua F. Speed; various offices in the old Capitol Building, now the County Court House; the Lincoln Home; the site of the old Second Presbyterian Church and the Wabash Station from which Mr. Lincoln left for Washington and where he delivered his farewell address to his neighbors and friends in Springfield (this has been marked by the Springfield Chapter D. A. R.) and several others. All will be suitably marked.

**ILL TRANS XX**

